

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. WM. TROUSDALE.

The Soldier of Tallahassee, Talladega, Pensacola, the Glorious Night of the 23d December, 1814, the 8th January, 1815, of the Forks of Withlacoochee; the Three Bantles of the Wahoo Hammock, 17th, 18th, and 21st November, 1836; of Contreras, of Cherubusco, of Molino del Rey, and of Chapultepec, in 1848.

Individual Liability.

There is a wide difference between an adherence to principles of the justice of which we are satisfied, and a stubborn consistency which disregards all change of time and circumstance. Perhaps the man of the strictest inflexibility of purpose, will vary his opinions most frequently. To the superficial observer, this man will appear to be irresolute and vacillating, and liable to be blown about by every wind of doctrine, while to the philosopher he will exhibit a fidelity to principle, which is itself subservient to the mutability of all human things.

Of all faults to be despised in public men, that of inconsistency stands preeminent. It is the inseparable incident to weakness, and some political economist, with whom we cannot altogether agree, has said that a bad principle is preferable to a weak one. True consistency holds a middle position between the extremes of perversity of mind, and that of suppleness to every popular whim and prejudice.

He who has acquired the virtue of consistency, is generally fortified with a list of fixed principles, which he rigidly applies to all cases that are submitted to him. His consistency performs the functions of a chemist, who selects his well tried tests, and after a fair examination pronounces the metal to be precious or worthless.

The individual liability principle was long since declared to be a cardinal principle of the democratic faith, springing out of a long established opposition to chartered privileges. Monopolies are an anomaly in our system of free institutions, and ought only to be tolerated in some particular cases of urgent necessity. We think that the day has gone by when any body of men petitioning for corporate privileges, will be allowed to concentrate capital and carry on trade, and compete with and vanquish individual enterprise, without incurring the responsibilities of business, under the sanction of an act of legislation. Individual capital is the natural and rightful product of each man's industry and energy, and in its growth had to rough all the vicissitudes of trade. Risks had to be encountered and losses retrieved, and yet in defiance of all drawbacks, it attained a ripe manhood under the general protection of the laws, and without the aid of special legislation. Capital is the restless and formidable foe of labor, and is ever trying to reduce it under its control. Without the artificial assistance of chartered privileges, the eagerness and vigor of youthful labor is able to contend successfully with the caution and timidity of capital.

It is indeed manifestly selfish, that those who have acquired wealth by their own skill, economy and enterprise, should ask for a charter enabling them to monopolize a peculiar business, withdraw it from the area of general competition, without incurring the responsibilities which they themselves did in early life, and natural persons must do now. It is, moreover, contrary to the true spirit of democracy, to confer any unequal privilege, and destroy that equality which pervades our social, industrial and political rights, to the same extent.

Individual capital is amply sufficient to carry out all legitimate enterprises, and unfold the resources of our State. "It has extended our

commerce to the utmost bounds of the habitable world; it has opened our mines and established our factories; it has built up our cities and towns, and filled them with abundance and comfort; it has improved our country, and furnished all the necessities and conveniences of life for ourselves, and a large surplus for exportation; it has erected our temples of religion, our seminaries of learning—especially our common schools, and made us a great people." This is the natural system of developing the skill and industry of our citizens in every avenue of business into which choice, inclination or circumstance may lead them, securing to them general immunity, and attaching proper liability. Chartered companies, endowed with further immunities, restrain individual enterprise, and drive it into other directions. Whenever special protection, by means of legislation, is wanted, it must be accompanied by the only guarantee of fidelity to engagements, which the public can have in dealing with an artificial person, viz: the individual liability of the members to the extent of their means, for the obligations which they have assumed in their aggregate capacity.

Monopolies stifle competition, which is the life of trade, and exact from the consumer a price proportionate to their rapacity. The raw material may fail in value, labor may become cheap, mechanical ingenuity may reduce the expense of manufacturing, yet, still the old price is sustained, and the people are insidiously taxed by this favorite creature of special legislation.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

We take from the Winchester Independent a synopsis of a speech delivered by Hon. G. W. Jones, in Winchester, a few days since, which the reader will find on our first page. With a frank independence and at the same time honest purpose, Mr. Jones evinces a determination to lay before his constituents the position their interests and the good of his country dictated to his judgment he should take and maintain, upon the great and momentous questions coming before him at the last Congress. From the synopsis alluded to it will be seen Mr. Jones has but carried out the will of his district, with scarcely a dissenting voice, which is well calculated to afford him satisfaction and some sort of remuneration for the arduous duties imposed, and the faithful discharge of his every duty. Mr. Jones, will, as opportunity offers, visit the different counties embraced in our Congressional district.

Counterfeits.

LOOK OUT.—There are a number of counterfeit bills upon the State Bank of Tennessee circulating in the city, excellently gotten up, and well calculated to deceive the shrewdest. They can be detected by the shading of the ground upon which the BANK OF TENNESSEE is placed, in large letters. In the spurious it is too light, whereas in the genuine it is quite heavy. It is decidedly the best counterfeit we have ever seen.—*Nashville American.*

The Memphis papers note the circulation of counterfeit twenty dollar Bank of Tennessee bills of the same character we mentioned in our last paper. They can be detected by the light shade of the ground about the BANK OF TENNESSEE.

We see by the Plainfield (N. J.) Gazette, that the clergymen of that place have held a meeting, and resolved that they will not officiate at the funeral of any member of the Order of Odd Fellows, or any other secret society, where the rites and ceremonies of such societies are performed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Would the bigots take a seat in Heaven, if the spirit of an Odd Fellow came to welcome them with "Friendship, Love and Truth" inscribed on its banner, or if a Mason pointed the moral arch that sustains the dome of the New Jerusalem? We belong to no secret society, but we detest the bigotry of the age.—*Wheeling Argus.*

East Tennessee Correspondence.

MADISONVILLE, EAST TENN.,
March 31, 1861.

Editor of Fayetteville Observer:

That we are on the eve of an important election, I need not say.—The democratic party should arouse from its lethargy—he up and doing—perfectly combined, and we not need fear but that success will perch upon our banner. If the democratic party should be so unfortunate as to be defeated, it will be owing wholly to inaction. We should guard against a multiplicity of candidates. If we do this, and have our party united, we will undoubtedly have a majority in both houses—which we should and must have, if possible. We hope and believe the Counties of Monroe and Bradley will be more successful in electing a democratic member than they were in the last election. They have a considerable majority, and all they have to do is to cast their votes. On the 29th inst., Civil District Conventions were held throughout our Senatorial and Representative Districts, to appoint delegates to meet at Athens to-day, to nominate candidates for Senator and Joint Representative; and it is to be hoped that we will now be extricated from the confusion into which we had gotten by the conflicting aspirations of four candidates for each office. There have been a number of persons solicited to become candidates, to represent this County. I have recently learned that Maj. Stephens, a democrat of this place, is a candidate, and it is believed that he will meet with no opposition from either party. I have heard many of the whigs of East Tennessee say it was useless for them to run a candidate for Governor, since they have learned that Gen. Trousdale is the democratic nominee. Well the whigs may despair of electing a Governor, when we have the old veteran soldier again in the field—the soldier who was never conquered on the battle-field;—nor do we have the least apprehension that he will be defeated in the political, if the democratic party is up and doing as it should be. We now call upon the democracy of Tennessee to rally around their standard, and defend their glorious cause.

GRAPED.

Gen. Wm. Trousdale.

The name of the old Hero, sends a thrill of joy through every patriotic heart in Tennessee! The soldier of Tallahassee, Talladega, Pensacola, the Glorious Night of the 23d of December, 1814; the 8th January, 1815; of the Forks of the Withlacoochee; the Wahoo Hammock, 17th, 18th and 21st November 1836; of Contreras, of Cherubusco, of Molino del Rey, and of Chapultepec, in 1848. What an array of service to his country! Had Gen. Trousdale's political fortunes been cast with the Federalists, he would long since have been their candidate for President. Nothing could have prevented such a move. But he don't happen to be found in such strange and mixed company. No; he is a Democrat, and as such he richly deserves the whole-souled backing of every one of us, and the Whigs besides. No firmer morals than his; no honest purposes; no deeper sense of the obligations of public duty; no more untiring industry; no clearer intelligence; no wider experience in the business and wants of the State; no purer Democracy! He is fit for the office, fit for the occasion, fit as a statesman, fit as a party-man. We, who cling to the precepts and practices of republicanism, who eschew corporate monopolies and moneyed monsters, who inculcate economy, love, good faith, toleration, frugal and plain habits, and equality: we can fasten our reliance on Gen. Trousdale as fearlessly as ever mariners looked to the tried and truest pilot.

We need not speak of the talents or the character of Gen. TROUSDALE. His reputation belongs to the whole country—it is engrained on its history—but Tennessee now claims him as her own.

Again we say, rejoice! Buckle on your armor, Democrats! Whiggery must not be merely beaten—it must be annihilated.

What is the use of battling forever for the people's rights, when by one overwhelming effort we may secure them for a whole generation? O, turn.—*Dresden Democrat.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

One week's later news from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 3, 10 p. m.

The Baltic reached her dock at a quarter past nine this evening. She brings Liverpool dates of the 22d ultimo.

Cotton has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny. The sales of the week amount to 40,300 bales.

The Baltic also brings London dates of the 21st, and Paris dates of the 20th.

She had fifty passengers. The Liverpool market shows a better demand for breadstuffs. Provisions are less active and declining. The Manchester market is steady and unchanged.

American stocks are as last quoted; Consols closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 96 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The Havre cotton market was firm and steady.

The Cambria arrived out on the evening of the 21st.

The political news is generally uninteresting. The English ministry are yet in a state of uncertainty. There is no news of importance from the continent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 4.

General Intelligence.—The Ivanhoe was seen ashore on Round Shoal off Nantucket, on the 24th of February, with all sail set. By the arrival of the Joseph Walker at Liverpool, it is stated that there is no doubt that the Ivanhoe is lost, with all on board.

The overland mail had arrived with dates from Bombay of the 17th February and Hong Kong of the 17th January. Fears are entertained of a fresh insurrection in the southern provinces. An extensive smuggling company had been discovered at Shanghai.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.

The late account from France, reporting a slight advance in wheat and flour, with some cessation in exports, has created more confidence, with a turn in favor of holders, and flour has advanced 6d a 1s per barrel.

Grain.—Wheat 5s 3d a 6s 6d for red, and 6s a 6s 6d for white. Yellow Indian corn 30s; white 31s; mixed 28s, per quarter.

Provisions.—Beef and pork are in request at firmer rates. Bacon has advanced 1 a 2s, with a bare market. Hams and Shoulders wanted, but none to be had. Lard has advanced 3d a 6d.

Tallow advanced 5d, with a speculative demand.

Oil.—Linedseed is lower, 33 lbs 10 shillings having been accepted. Olive is steady. Palm oil, 28 lbs 5s a 25 lbs 9s, on the spot, and 29 lbs to arrive.

Metal.—Orders for railway iron numerous. Welsh bar held at 4 lbs 15s. Tin plate is now freely offered, but prices are still 31s per hundred; Lead, Tin and Copper, a good business is doing at firm rates. Scotch Pig Iron dull at 6dals, delivered.

Groceries.—Coffee is dull, and sales are confined to small lots; St. Domingo at 40s 6d. Rio at 46s. In Sugar there is nothing doing worth noticing. Cuba Molasses 13s. 9.

Hemp—Good Manila 37. Wool active, and prices are well maintained. Tobacco dull.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The Produce market is generally unsettled by the Baltic's news, and dealers are examining private letters. Accurate quotations cannot be arrived at.

ENGLAND.—The Papal Bill has been modified and curtailed so as to be acknowledged by no party yet, still occupies the time of the House of Commons.

FRANCE.—A correspondent of the "Times" says it is impossible to deny that a reactionary movement is evident among certain legitimate circles in Fouburg st, Germany—to accept prolongation of president's powers. The Cycle says in reference to the circulation of rumors that France would assume a warlike position on the German question, says so long as a good understanding subsists with England there can be no war on such an account. A council of ministers was held at Elisee. The news from Berlin, Dresden and Vienna, was the principle subject of discussion. The Council decided that instructions be given to the minister at Vienna, informing him of the attitude France will take should a contest arise between the two princes. The views of the King of Prussia met with sympathy in council. The Minister states that the President had received a notification from the Emperor of Russia notifying him of the marriage of his niece with Prince George of Mecklenburg.

GERMANY.—Fresh complications have arisen in Germany.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA no longer act in concert, and the secondary States coincide with neither. Prussia supports the pretensions of the small States. Austria opposes the same.

The Conference at Dresden had not resumed, though the day of sitting was passed at their former meeting.

From Texas.

By the arrival this morning of the steamship Globe, from Galveston, we have received papers from that city to the 18th inst.

A warehouse on the commercial wharf, Galveston, belonging to Capt. Lufkin, fell into the bay on the 16th inst., with a loud crash. It was full of merchandise at the time, including a large quantity of cotton and lime.

The Journal has received a letter from Judge Gamble, of San Patricio. The letter is dated the 24th ult., and gives quite a gloomy picture of the condition of the country, bordering the Nueces. It seems there are a large number of Indians down in the country committing all sorts of depredations. A party of thirteen mustangers came into Fort Murrell on Saturday, the 22d ult., who stated that they had been attacked by a party of twenty-five Indians on the Agua Dulce, in which attack the mustangers had one man killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Underwood, with nineteen rangers, had been out on a scout, when he discovered the trail of a large body of Indians, who had crossed above the Rio Frio, and had passed down the country on the west side of that stream. From the signs, it was supposed the Indians were from eighty to one hundred strong. Lieut. Underwood immediately sent express-ess to convey the information to the several posts, while himself and party made preparations for a vigorous pursuit.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Condition of Europe.

The London Times, reviewing the present state of Europe, acknowledges its fears that the existing calm in the political elements is likely to be but temporary. The revolutionary principle has been checked, but neither subdued nor consolidated; and the two parties, the one of progress, and the one of established institutions, seem to pause from a contest in which neither was exactly certain of its real position.

In allusion to the popular outbreaks in 1848, in France, Germany and Italy, and the measures of repression resorted to, the Times says: "Every Government on the Continent has been from that time forth under arms. Every Sovereign has prepared for personal defence; and the Courts of Europe are like places fortified against an enemy in the field. Military armaments, hardly equal to the greatest wars, cover the most civilized countries and exhaust the energies of the people. Authority has assumed the arm and accepted the alliance of despotism, since freedom descended to violence and appealed to the passions of a revolution. Between such extremes there is little to choose, for both are equally remote from that standard of liberty and order to which this country happily adheres. But the deepest disgrace rests, in our opinion, upon those who first degraded the liberal cause by the abuse they made of it, and then exposed it to a conflict in which it has been inevitably worsted; while the danger now pressing most heavily upon the future is that, as nothing has been done since the restoration of tranquillity to regain the confidence and gratitude of the people, the struggle will one day be renewed, and the world is threatened by a long alternation of popular license and military oppression."

The Thirty-Second Congress.—The 32d Congress, which will commence its sittings in December next, will contain 62 Senators, of which number 41 (18 whigs and 23 democrats) held over from the 4th of this month and 21 are new Senators, of whom six are yet to be elected, as follows: New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Tennessee. The House consists of 233 members and 4 territorial delegates. These delegates have no vote. Of the members of the new House, 130 have already been elected—democrats 77, whigs 53—a democratic gain of 50 compared with the position of parties in the late Congress.

Bad Speculation.—A Mr. McDaniels, wishing, it is said, to force the Stark Bank of Bennington, N. Y., to close its doors, collected bills against it to the amount of \$4,000, and presented them for payment. The specie was exchanged for them, but was stolen the next day from the house of a Mr. Robinson, with whom Mr. Daniels had deposited it.

Items of News.

Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, has purchased the "Washington Union" newspaper from Thomas Ritchie—paying for the same \$30,000. Gen. Robert Armstrong is to be associated with Maj. Donelson.

Tolerance in Sweden.—The Rev. Fredric Olanus Nilsson, a native of Sweden, was condemned to be banished and confiscation of goods, on account of his having seceded from the Lutheran Church, and officiated as pastor of a Baptist congregation in Gottenburg. Appeals in his behalf from various bodies and from different counties had made to the king, but in vain.

Prussia contains a population of 16,235,013 inhabitants.

The wool growers of Vermont are importing blooded merino sheep, which are said to yield, each twelve pounds of wool a year.

There are, according to the New York Sun, 5,225 places in the city and county of New York where liquor is sold, of which 4,425 are licensed.

Two thousand five hundred and seventy-four medical men are practicing at the present time in London. Of these, two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven are engaged in general practice, one hundred and eighty-seven as pure surgeons, one hundred and fifty as physicians, and fifty-two as homeopaths.

A correspondent of the New York Observer, enumerates twenty-one denominations of christians in the new State of Iowa, amounting in the aggregate to 31,519 church members, of whom more than one-third or 13,095 are Methodists.

The winter of 1850-1 appears to have been quite mild in England and Europe. On the 1st of January in Paris, the buds of early trees had started, and apricots were in bloom. In England the weather was uncommonly mild, and the season early.

A New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate says that the Church, South, against the Methodist Episcopal Church North, for its share of church property, are making progress, and that the case will probably be tried at the April term of the Circuit Court.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th says that on Saturday night, twenty miles below Wheeling, the steamers Lowell and S. F. Vinton came into collision—the former boat coming down, and the latter going up. The night was intensely dark and misty, and the lights of neither was discovered in time to check up and prevent the collision. They came together with a crash, and the Lowell sank in a few seconds. The first engineer, five deck hands, and three or four passengers were drowned. The Lowell was commanded by Capt. Force, and was insured with her cargo, in part, in Pittsburg.

On the 18th inst., there was a severe snow storm in Boston, and the highest tide for many years. Much anxiety was felt to hear from vessels due at that and other ports of the East.

The Liverpool Times says that two hundred and forty individuals, principally Poles who had fought in the Hungarian war, are about to sail from Constantinople for the United States to enjoy here the liberty denied them in Europe. About three hundred Hungarians still remain with Kosuth, determined not to leave their chief, over whom a strict guard is kept.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently re-affirmed the decision that land warrants are not assignable.

Three cent pieces, as provided for by the Post Office Law, are being coined at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Cassius M. Clay is the emancipation candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

The militia of Massachusetts number 110,050, or one in ten of the population.

The population of Albany is 50,771 against 33,662 in 1840.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Cecil (Md.) Whig says: "Farmers from various parts of the country inform us that the wheat fields present a promising appearance."

It is estimated that within the last fifty years 32,000,000 bibles have been distributed over the earth, translated into two hundred dialects.

It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than \$735,000,000.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—It appears from a statement furnished the American by Messrs Winter & Latimer, of San Francisco, that since the first discovery of gold in California, the amount shipped has been about \$68,587,591.

Of this, \$34,570,255 was shipped by steamers; \$4,576,042 shipped to foreign Pacific ports and Europe, coined or manufactured into jewelry in California, and forwarded by the sailing vessels; and \$19,000,000 carried overland and coastwise and in possession of miners and merchants.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce states that a committee of the lumbermen and ship builders of that city, have purchased twenty-five square miles of territory on the Ohio river, clothed with millions of the most valuable timber, and possessing numerous other advantages, for the purpose of building vessels on an extensive scale. The writer says that ship plank worth \$10 per thousand in New York, are placed on the Ohio at \$5 to \$8; floor timber worth in New York 45 cents per cubic foot, are furnished from 7 to 10 cents; and so of knees, and other products of the forest.

The Joint Committee on Banks and Banking, in the Massachusetts Legislature, have reported bills for increasing the capital of various Banks in the Commonwealth. It is stated that the aggregate amount of the increase of capital reported is about three millions of dollars. The Committee also reported a bill for establishing a permanent Board of Bank Commissioners.

A FAST PAIR.—A couple in Green county, Ohio, the husband 18 and the wife 16 years of age, who have been married about four years, have two children, one of which is over three years, and the other over one year old.

Creosotes.—The following paragraphs we find in our latest New Orleans exchanges:

The Garonne Creosote.—The breach is letting in a tremendous quantity of water, and already immense damage has been done. The water covering some of the highest lands far in the rear.

Carroll Parish, March 20.—I can't say what number of acres will be overflowed by the break in the Point Look-out levee, but have no doubt it will shorten the crop 30,000 to 60,000 bales. The levee below the Arkansas line has given way, and is causing much damage, and I am told that there are a number of breaks above the line, as far as the mouth of Arkansas river.

A lady in Jersey City, a few days since, gave birth to a fine healthy boy, having the form of a bunch of grapes hanging from one ear, bearing four in number, one single grape on the other, and one sunk, as it were, in the flesh on the side of the chin.

THE CORROD CROP.—The New Orleans Bee of the 4th inst., in its report of the market, makes the following remarks:—

"Many holders have, however, withdrawn their stocks altogether, feeling confident that, at a later period, prices will recover from their present position."

"Thus far, the long crop men have gained a decided victory, achieved to be sure, at the sacrifice of truth and veracity, but when did cotton operators ever take such trifles into consideration. The mischief has been accomplished, and will be remedied just in time to find that we have parted with the bulk of the crop to our trans-Atlantic brethren at remunerating prices—to themselves."

The gross receipts of Jenny Lind's concerts in New Orleans are said to have been about \$150,000.

It is estimated that more than a million of dollars in silver have been lost to Boston this season on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measure.—*Boston Post.*

THE TEXAS CREDITORS.—The Secretary of the Treasury publishes a circular to the creditors of Texas, to whom the revenues of the republic were pledged, and \$5,000,000, United States patents were appropriated by Pierce's bill, to file their claims with receipts annexed, with the Department before October.

The barque Baltimore has been chartered by the Colonization Society, to take emigrants from Savannah to Liberia. It is expected that near two hundred will embark in her.